(Written for the Indianapolis Sentinel.) META WOODRUF.

By Mrs. Addle Deitch Frank.

CHAPTER XX.

At daybreak Lina asked to be allowed to lie down and rest. She soon fell fast asleep, and did not awake until almost noon. Arthur did not leave her side, and as he gazed upon the face of the sleeping woman, which in sleep had recovered its placid look, he thought of the evil she had done. He pitied her, and resolved to do all in his power to save her from the prison. He had been her friend in prosperity, and now that she was in trouble and needed some one to befriend her he would not forsake her; for, had it not been for him, she might now be living happily with her husband. When Lina awoke she had forgotten for an instant all that bad occurred the night before. 'Oh! that that dreadful night might be wiped out of her life and out of the minds of those who knew of it," thought Arthur.

"Oh! Arthur, what brings you here? Clive would not like this if he knew it." she said.

"Fortunately he does know of it, and-" "I remember now what has happened. How strange it seems that you were once my devoted lover. I have slept soundly

while my guardian angel watched over me." "For the love of heaven, Lina, be serious; think of the position you are in. Have you no fear of punishment?"

"None whatever. Arthur, my great love for you, and the knowledge of losing you, slm at drove me mad; the thought of living without you did make me desperate and caused me to try to murder my husband. But new I curse you with the lips which in the past have only spoken of love to you. Stop, Lina, have a little mercy, as I-"

"No mercy, no sympathy and no pity for you: nor do I ask you to pity me. Pity from you would be out of place! "I do pity you whether you ask it or not, and if it is within my power, will save you

from being sent to prison. You need have no fears of my being sent o prison. Life may be sweet to some, to me it is a curse, and I do not intend to be bur- take what I can give." dened with that curse much longer. You shudder and look frightened; perhaps you think I am afraid to die, after leading such a wicked life. You must remember that I have long ago ceased to believe in God, Heaven or bell; then why need I be atraid to die? Beside, if such things do exist. I believe you will have to answer for my great sin; if you had fulfilled your promise before I had given up all hope of earthly happiness, I should now be as innocent and pure as the lady you now love and want to make your wife," said Lina, with eyes sparkling with

"I know I did you a great wrong in not freeing you years ago, so that you might have married when you were young, and found happiness with some true, loving husband," he answered, thoughtfully. "I did not want to be free: I was contanted

with your love until I had grown too old to care for snother," she answered. "Whether you wanted it or not. I had no

right to hold you to an engagement which might not terminate in a bappy union for years. But I was selfish and only thought of the happy years to come after weary waiting. Alse, the bubble has burst and all that is left for you is shame and disgrace; while to me is left the thought of my wrong doing, and perhaps long weary years of Oh, no, not if you are wedded to the little

nurse It is well she disguised herself before the entered Woodruf Hall'

Lina. I have not the least hope of ever being able to win her love, for well do I remember the answer she gave when I, not knowing who she was, asked her if she thought Meta Woodruf would ever marry, now that she was no longer engaged to Eugene Hay."

"I was listening and heard the answer she gave; but it my opinion that she will accept you for your kindness to her father. I hate her bitterly, although as Madam Reek I loved her. But now that it can make no difference in either of our lives, I will acknowledge that she is the truest, most noble woman and devoted daughter I have ever met. On, that my father or mother might have been spared me. I, too, might have been a different woman than I am," wailed forth

"Line, you are yet a young woman; you yet have time to reform and become as pure as Meta Woodruf."

"It is not my age that would prevent my reforming, but that which, if I live, would seem so sweet to me; I mean revenge. Revenge upon you, who have wrecked my life. There can be no reformation where the heart is as black as Satan-a heart dipped in blood, and only waiting the opportunity to be dyed a more brilliant hue. But no more of this pensense. Come, tell me what my noble husband has to say concerning the conduct of his precious wife," she said,

"He has sent for an officer and his lawyer. He will ask to be allowed to let you remain in the Hail until he is able to be out once

"Generous fellow! I hope he will not be ill much longer, as he has already suffered a

"The shock occasioned by his discovery of your crime has completely prostrated him, and I fear it will be some time before he is sble to go down stairs."

Lina said no more, but turned her face to the wall, and was silent the remainder of

A week passed by slowly to all the inhab-itants of Woodruf Hall Mr. Woodruf was gaining strength slowly, as the great strain on his mind seemed to prevent a more rapid sain. Lina had been removed to another and more secure room, where escape was impossible. Flo, who had returned to the arrangement did not please Flo in the least, as she disliked 'Ole Mason" very much.

"What am de matter, Flo? Is you gittin' bad like miseus from 'soshfatin' wid her?" Jack asked her one day as she sat just outside Lina's door, pouting and talking to her-

'Oh! but I does hate folks as is slius. findin' fault. Look heah Black Jack, don' tell yer a secret."

"Out wid it den, honey."

yo' pardin', I mean I 'sisted her to disrobean' what yer s'pose she am got on he pusson. Well, sir, a real live role-role-woliver, dat's

"What yer s'pose she am gwine to do "Kill herse'f, on course; an' ole Lawd

knows she or't to.' "An' escape de prison? O no, not if dis nigrah knows hisself: I is gwine to squeal on her.

"Look heah Jack, el yer gives dat away, Flo.ill neber marry you; does yer under-

"Heah comes Mistah Braden; give him de kevs an' come out for a walk wid me." Flo did as Jack bade her, and this being the servants' hour off duty, the two dusky | assertion that the "irregulars" have more | in yours,

lovers were soon enjoying themselves in the

As Arthur entered the room. Lina gave him a look which almost frightened him: her eyes wore an expression which he had never seen in them before She was simply attired in a black velvet robe with fur trimmings. How sad that one so beautiful and accomplished should sink so low.

"Well, Lina, have you no word of wel-"What welcome should I have for my destroyer? Arthur Braden, you are a man, and if I had my life to live over I would trust none of you.

noble men as your husband. Come, Lina, cease this everlasting complaining for a few moments, as I wish to ask you a question of importance. "Oh! do you want to ask me to love you

"Condem me it you like, but spare such

gain? If so, I will spare you farther trouble, sir; I decline having anything more to do with Arthur Braden. "Believe me, madam, I have no desire

whatever of renewing my past relations with you. I came here as your friend, and ask you to answer my questions. What if you were allowed to escape from here, would-" "I do not want to escape; no, not if it were to save my life," she interrupted

"You might go to another country, where you are unknown, and -"

"I do not want to be an exile from my home: a stranger in a strange land." "You surely would not want to remain here among those who are acquainted with

your misdeeds?" "Here or in my grave. You see, Arthur, that, in spite of all I have done to make you think the reverse, I yet have a heart which melts at the thought of leaving the land I love forever; of going far away to another country, across land and sea. No; give me liberty in my own land, or give me death." "Lina, if you go you shall never want for anything; money shall be at your com-

mand," urged Arthur. "Do you think I would accept money from you? You who have been the cause of my downfall?" she asked scornfully. "What more can I do for you?"

"Give me back the days of my youth which I wasted on you. Give me back my days of innocence and happiness and give me back the faith I once had in mankind. There was a day when I believed man to be one of the noblest, truest works of the Creator. I now think that the body may be perfect but the thoughts are corrupt; the heart lacks human sympathy.'

"I wish I had the power to give you even more than you ask; but, Lina, I have not;

"If alone in a foreign land money could not fill the vacancy in my heart. No, I demand of you the love I have lost. Yet I do not want it: I would rather have revenge.' "You have refused to accept that which most people in your position would be only too glad to accept. All I have to say now is, that you must be content with the choice you have made," Arthur said, shaking his

"But not without you," she answered, and taking a small revolver from her bosom and pointing it at her former lover, fired.

Arthur fell forward insensible. Lina rushed to his side, raised hat head in her arms and kissed the lifeless lips. "Mine in death, if not in life. My hatred has disappeared. Farewell, cold and cruel world

Arthur, I come. She kissed him once more, then laid him down gently on the floor, and placing the revolver at her heart fired and fell lifeless across the body of the man she had loved not wisely, but too well-the one whom she thought she had learned to hate, but we ree by her last words that she loved him to

Unfortunate woman; you need have no fear now of earthly punishment. Your soul has already entered that first sphere or spiritual world wherein purification begins; where every spitual body has nothing to do or think of but the advancement of his or her soul toward perfection, or of helping those who on this earth were more unfortunate, and were not as pure as they. .

CONTINUED TO-MORROW Medical Legislation. [Communicated.]

I read a communication on "Medical Legislation" in this morning's paper by "For the People." I think the gentleman writing the article is very much mistaken in what he says, and he made his assertions for the purpose of misleading the very ones that he says he wishes to enlighten. It might be that those wno have not made the practice of medicine a study would misled by his remarks if no one would reply to what he says, and take it for truth, when it is as far from the truth as the North Pole is from the South. We have examined what he says, and can say without the fear of successful contradiction that no eminent medical gentleman ever made the remarks he quotes. Valentine Mott, M. D., never made the remark that "remedies are unreliable." Dr. Magendie has been wrongfully quoted by the author. Dr. Bailey might have used the language quoted. His standing is low as a medical gentleman where he is best known. No scientific man ever made the remark that our "medicine is a barbarous jargon"; no educated medical man, no matter what school or sect he may belong to, but that is in favor of a bill being passed by our Legislature to regulate the practice of medicine; and the people are asking it much more than the doctors. A person that understands the first principle of legislation would not write as the author, "For the People." It is not class legislation that we want. We want every man or woman that is qualified for the responsible position of doctor of medicine to have the right to practice his profession, and we want an impartial Board of Examiners to examine candidates that apply and say whether such applicant is qualified Hall, was her constant companion, which or not, and this qualification should be estimated on their knowledde of physiology, anatomy, chemistry, materia medica and therapeutics, principles and practice of med icine and surgery and obstetrics, without regard to sect or ism. We claim and the people want a law passed to protect them from the swarm of vipers that are infesting our State. Hundreds of unprincipled men have been driven into Indiana from other you eber talk like dat to me again, an' I'll | States that have passed laws regulating the practice of medicine and protect the people. We have examiners to certify to the compe-"Well, I belped ole Mason undress-I begs tency of our teachers in public schools. Much more, we think, should doctors be examined as to their qualifications before they should be allowed to prescribe for our chitdren. It makes no difference to us whether a physician gives lobelia er ipecac as au emetic, or gives a physiological dose of medicine or the one-thousandth part of it, so be understands the principle for which it is given. We think every intelligent man ought to admit that a man or woman who is thoroughly acquainted with the principles of anatomy, physiology and materia medica would be more likely to cure more sick in the least time, and it would follow "for the least money" than the man who did not

success in curing disease than the "regulars:" that may be true, but I am convinced that such argument does not enter into the case, "regulars or irregulars," we say if he is not qualified to protect the people against his impositions. I find the ones that do the kicking are those that know they are not

qualified to pass an examination. A regularly educated physician is a benefit to any society, be he regular or irregular, but a pretender is a bacilli that injures all he comes in contact with. I believe I am within bounds when I make the assertion that Indiana has to-day 2,000 men and women that are pretenders in the practice of medi-cine, and are following it because they are too lazy to work. They are receiving money from the people for something they know nothing about; in fact, they are swindlers. We have laws protecting the people from swindling in other things-is that "class legislation?" We say, give us a law that will put a stop to this character of swindling and allow none but those that prove themselves qualified to practice medicine.

The writer writes about "Uneducated Natural Ability." I suppose that he has reference to the seventh son who, it is said, always makes a good physician. We might enumerate a large number of persons "uneducated" who were born with the natural abilities, and made great doctors. We have the magnetic doctor, the doctor that rubs his patient, and the doctor that examines the hair and treats his patient if he is a hundred miles away. We have another kind that is called the trance doctor. This one shuts his eyes and looks through you and sees all the ills the body contains. All this class belongs to the "uneducated natural ability" fellows; "And by their truits shall

Under the common law, and in the absence of a statute law in Indiana, it is only necessary to have a pair of pill bags, a pocket case, and sign your name with a Dr. to become a fullgrown doctor, with all the rights and benefits of this honorable profession of medicine, made so by the life long study and work of a Harvey, a

Jenner, a Sydenham, a Gross, a Flint. The care by which the title is obtained, the strict medical laws, protecting the people of States surrounding us makes Indiana a sink hole in medical practice. There is not an educated man or woman but knows that scientific medicine has been lowered in tone in this State by the dishonest, ignorant, incompetent, and the utter absence of all those qualities that go to make the man and phy-

Of the 14,925 deaths of last year 3,200 of them might be living by the timely aid and intelligent interference of a man of knowledge, skill and conrage.

The author of the communication cites a discussion that took place, "as he says," in a regular medical society in a county in the State on the subject of "Whather it was ever right to medically terminate life in case of lings ring disease" The discussion may have taken place, but we would like to be cited to

"For the People has nothing to say of the los of life by the employment of the unducated." I could fill two colums of your paper with cases that have come to my knowledge that have gone to their last resting place by the aid of the "uneducated." Let the Legislature give the people a law that will elevate the standard of medicine. and educated physicians will thank them as well as the people.

A REGULAR IRREGULAR. Winchester, Ind., Jan. 28, 1885.

Sheep for the Butcher. [Farmers' Review.]

There is no stock which in fitting for the butcher give better returns in increased weight, for the food consumed, than sheep of well-selected mutton breeds, or grades of the same. A moderate consumption of grain during the winter months, in addition to ordinary rations, puts them in prime condition for the butcher in the spring. But the early spring lamb probably pays the largest profit on the cost of production, and nothing which is offered in the markets meets a more ready sale. As a matter of fact very few are offered in the market, for the resson that they are contracted for beforehand by the hotels, restaurants and retail butchers, who make a specialty of supplying choice meats. Lambs of the mutton breed dropped in December and well cared for during the winter, given ground feed in addition to the milk of the mother, readily command from \$3 50 to \$5 59 per head in the spring, and at slight cost to the owner.. In the New York and Philadelphia markets they sometimes bring \$10 per head. There is not the liability of loss in raising winter lambs that many might suppose. Sheep will stand severe cold with apparent impunity if kept dry and not exposed to storms, end the same is largely true of lambs. If the lam b is dropped in a compartively warm and well-sheltered place, 19 once dry and on its fest, and has hold of the teat, there is little to fear for it well sheltered from storms and cold winds. The mothers in such case require rations specially fitted to produce the largest flow of milk, so as to induce rapid growth in the lamb, like a daily ration of roots, with cornmeal and bran: a ration of ensilage would also be excellent for promoting a flow of milk. The writer, when a boy on a New England farm, has more than once, on going out to do the chorse on a cold winter morning, found a lively young lamb dropped during the previous night, the product of a copulation before the rams were separated from the ewes in the fall, and there was seldom any trouble in raising such lambs The manure of sheep is of more value in proportion to the food consumed than that of any other stock, which fact led to the Spanish proverb that "the foot of the sheep is golden." Up to this time mutton sheep have never commanded the attention in this country which they have It being thought unhealthy to let it die in in Great Britain or in Canada. Our people have not learned as yet to appreciate the value of mutton in comparison with other meats as an article of food. But they are learning now, and prime mutton is going to be more in demand than ever before Through the enterprise of importers and breeders all the valuable breeds of mutton sheep are becoming well represented in this country, and breeding animals, either for raising pure bred or crossing with the native. are becoming available for any who desire them. Sheep breed so rapidly that starting with a pure-bred buck and native ewes it takes but a few years to produce threefourth or seven-eighth grades, which for mutton production are scarcely inferior to the pure blood.

Men of sedentary habits, students and professional men need a tonic to invigorate their systems that have become debilitated by too close application to business or from other causes. Rev. George W. Staley, of Shelbyville, Ky., suffered ten years from dyspepsia, and at last was compelled to abandon his vocation. He was advised to use Mishler's Herb Bitters. He did so and | all our efforts, and Indiana has become an

Old fashioned mirrors over the mantle are again in style with the addition of bronze or gayly painted frames.

Opposed to Strong Drink. "Parker's Tonic is delicious to the palate: it invigorates, but does not promote a love for strong drink; it cures coughs and colds; it purifies the blood, thus curing kidney, liver and lung troubles and rheumatism. It understand the first principles of either of the branches named. The writer makes the should be kept in every home." G. H. BRIDLES AND BITS.

Most horses will drive better with the hinge or anaille-bit.

Always take the slack up in the bearingreins and over-checks on road horses. Horses that are not free drivers will require less urging if driven with a bridle with

Some stylish rangy horses are driven without any bearing-rein, though it is safer to

Some horses become slow and need more urging when driven regularly with an open

Horses that shy much and take a strong hold of the bit will sometimes drive better with an open bridle.

Every driver of fast road or track horses should use the best forged bits to be had. They are the safest.

Some horses will not "go up" on the bit when the over-check and upper-jaw bit are required. In that case try an all leather upper-jaw bit. MA horse carrying his head low and inclined

inward, and does not pull much, can best be driven with the over-check attached to the large bit. For some horses that pull moderately an upper jaw straight bit, attached to the overcheck, may satisfy the driver; it not, try a

hinged upper jaw bit. With a bridle without blinds some horses will drive gently to a no-top wagon, while with a top-wagon they will get frightened at

the top and frequently run away. When the angles of the mouth become sore from the pressure of the bit apply pulverized alum and honey in equal parts four or five times a day, and use a wide bit.

When the mouth and tongue become feverian and bruised a little from the effects of pulling on the bit, sponge those parts with a solution of white oak bark or alum water. Never put an open bridle on your horse until you know that he will go safely with

while others will run away if driven with an Never drive a harman no matter how quiet he may be, with a t sole rubber bit. It his mouth is tender and a soft bit is required use the rubber straight bit or a leather-covered

it. Some horses will get frightened and kick,

A herse that is apt to kick in harness should wear an over check and an upper jaw high. If the animal should offer to kick give him a severe jerk, first with the right line and then with the left.

> Early Eggs and Chickens. Kansas Farmer.

The first object of every poultry keeper who wishes to succeed in his business is to have his produce ready for market when the commodity is scarce, since of course he can secure a much higher price then than at any other time. Wherever there is a large and permanent population customers can always be found for really fresh eggs and plump,

well fed chickens at the best price. A very frequent complaint among poultry keepers is that they can get any number of eggs at the time when they are plentiful, and, therefore, cheap, but when eggs are scarce they get few or none. known as prolific layers, such as Leghorns. Minorcas, Houdans, Black Hamburgs, Langshans, or Plymouth Rocks The mat-ter of housing and feeding should also have the greatest attention. There are many people who have the right kind of birds and who house and feed them well, and yet who can not obtain eggs very early in the year. and, of course, can not have early chickens. the entire cause being that that their birds are too late. Birds above two years old do not commence laying until the end of February or the beginning of March, no matter how good layers they may be, and if only these be used then neither early eggs nor

chickens may be expected. To obtain early eggs only young birds, that is, pullets of the first or second year, must be used. Birds of the various breeds named above, if hatched to March and April. will bagin to lay at latest in September. October or November, and will continue to do so through the winter. At first the eggs will be small, but will gradually improve in this respect, and pullets of the previous year will, if well housed, begin to lay about Dacember, and their eggs will be large and well formed. Under careful management it is not very difficult to obtain a constant supply of eggs

It is of no use expecting that May or June hatched birds will commence to lay much before spring. They may do so if the antumn and early winter are very favorable. January and February hatched birds are too early to be used as layers, and do not, as a rule, answer for this purpose, as they begin about August, fall into a moult a little later on, and are very uncertain in their produce during the winter. For eggs, therefore, birds hatched in March and April, and not more than two years old, are preferable. In a well arranged yard half the stock of layers will be bred each year and half will be killed annually.

Practical Suggestions. Letter in Evansville Courier.

I have lived in Indiana nearly thirty-two years. When I came to the State to reach the capital I had to travel sixty miles in a stage coach. Now I can go from all the counties but two by rail. The progress of Indiana in all other matters has been as striking as in railroads. It was usual in those days at a political convention to commence the day by a crink before breakfast. you, the practice of drinking was kept up all day. There were few men who did not drink. In my country a temperance man upset a barrel of whisky which had been set near the polls. That man died under a cloud He never had any standing before the people. He was a good man, but he never became the lieutenant of the people any more that Cassio was the lieutenant of Othello after he got drunk. The story was simply reversed. I do not defend drinking. Like St. Paul, 1 can say I wish all men were like me save a rare and occasional drink. But if minorities have rights, a forteori, as the lawyers sav. majorities have rights. The prohibitionists are in an immense minority. But to hear them talk you would conclude that on a count of noses they would out number the crinking men two to one. The drinking man largely contributed to build up Indiana. I grant you that the long-haired man and the short-haired woman did their part. I would not pluck a hair from either of their brews. But it is probable that if the accounwere footed up there would be more to the credit of the drinking man than of the coldwater man. Now, after success has crowned empire, it is fair for the cold water man to drive the dripking man out of the State? There are many pearly streams, big and little, and some very pretty lakes, at which the cold-water man can get refreshment in quantities unlimited. Do we deny him that privilege? Certainly not, Why then, should be deny to us the privilege of imbibing something more exhiberating at a saloon? The cold water man is prepared with his answer. He says you still have the drug stores. I admit that this is ingenious, but all the world knows that 'drug store whisky' Sherman, photographer, Elgin, Ill. Place it | bas passed into's proverb for meanness. Then he says buy it in quantities. But who are

we to buy from except the druggists? And how can we buy in quantities? We are not bondbolders. We are unable to pay our ient when Saturday comes You might as well ask us to pay the expenses of a funeracommittee as to buy in quantities. No, the programme of the cold-water man results simply in this: We must all move ever into Kentucky. Now I, for one, have no objection to Kentucky. "Before the war" the Kentuckians were "high toned" people. But since the war they are very much like other people. It is exceedingly questionable whether they would be willing to receive us and sustain us. I know that they would do a great deal for people who had been driven from home under such aggravating circumstances But I very much doubt whether, if we went over in -uch great numbers, we would be welcomed. Evidently we will have to stay at home. It is understood that the cold-water man will not take active measures to put us out head and heels. It is his great boast that he abides by the law, with the one exception of dynamite. In certain localities he stickles greatly for the law, reserving only the minor and unimportant rights to insert a can of dynamite under a saloon and blow it and its occupants into a better world. As I do not keep a saloon, I shall not take issue on the propriety of the proceeding. But I do insist that, on the great question

whether we shall expatriate ourselves or not, the argument is in favor of the drinking

The Kochiani is the purest breed of Arabian horses. Their genealogy for 2,000 years has been most strictly preserved. They are derived from Solomon's studs. This race of horses can bear the greatest fatigue, can pass days without food, show undausted courses in battle, and when their riders are stain will carry them to a place of safety (Niebnur). The Kadischi is another celebrated race of horses, but not equal to the Kochiani. According to Burkhardt, the finest race of Arabian blood horses may be found in Syria, and of all the Syrian districts the breed in the Hauran is the best; but all the horses of the noble br. ed are not equally distinguished. Among these there are only a few, perhaps not above five or six in a whole tribe, of the first-rate class in respect to size, bone, beauty

One of the strongest points in a really good cow is that she will continue to give a good mess of milk during a long time. Many otherwise good cows fail in this respect. They give a large quantity in the or four-ring bit. The over check should be first flow, but soon drop off, and are dry half tightened so that the horse's head my be kept | the year. The habit of the beifer with her first calf fixes her habits as a cow in this regard. It is, therefore, not advisable to allow a young heifer to drop a second calf within a year of her first. It is, therefore, better to wait, so as to have the calves fifteen months or more apart, in which case the heifer can be kept in milk a year or more.

Striking Proofs

Of the efficacy of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters have been afforded and published in the shape of testimonials from physicians and private individuals, who have tested its value in cases of rheumatism. We are all aware of the obstinate character of this complaint, and some of us have witnessed is fatal termination when it attacked the heart. To resist and foil its preliminary attacks is therefore the part of wisdom. If pains are felt in the join's or muscles after a wetting, its approach may not What is wanted is to keep only those birds | unreasonably be inferred. In that case a wineglassful of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters now and then will be found a useful preventive measure. Persons exposed to rough weather will find in the Bitters a reliable saleguard. The medicine is also a reliable means of averting maiarial aliments, and of overcoming dyspepsia, costiveness, nerv-ousness and inactivity of the kidneys and blad der. Try its effect and satisfy yourself.

It may be valuable, says the Rural Cali fornian, to know that a flock of 300 turkey kept a large vinyard clear of bugs and worms last season, while in the neighboring vineyards not so treated the bugs and worms destroyed the crops. The turkeys became very fat and brought good prices at Thanks-



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